PERSONAL NAMES (CHAPTER 22 & 26)

On April 30, 1789, George Washington, standing on the balcony of Federal Hall on Wall Street in New York, took his oath of office as the first President of the United States

100 1_ Washington, George, $d 1732-1799

1

Personal Names — AACR2
22.1 General rule

22.1A   In general, choose, as the basis of the heading for a person, the name by which he or she is commonly known.

2

Ask class to look at AACR2 text [they should all have their own copies] and/or look at Cataloger's Desktop.

Show the examples from AACR2 and say that what goes into the 100 $a will be the form of name found on the chief source of the item being cataloged as explained by the next slide.

AACR2 22.1

➢ This may be the person's real name, pseudonym, title of nobility, nickname, initials …

➢ Duke of Wellington [**not** Arthur Wellesley]

In 1814 Wellesley was granted the title, Duke of Wellington

3

Personal Names — AACR2 22.1B

- Determine the name by which a person is commonly known from the **chief sources** of information (see 1.0A) of works by that person issued in his or her language.
  ✓ Treat music composers as authors

4

This rule tells the cataloger where to look for the most "commonly known" form of an author's name. That form is what will be used in the 100 subfield $a of an authority record. Most commonly used source is the chief source of the item being cataloged otherwise known as the t.p.

Roman script [NATALIA – what did you have in mind to say here]

LCRI 22.1B:

- if the name selected for the heading for an author contains a name represented by an abbreviation rather than by an initial, use the abbreviated form in the heading. (If the full form of the name is available at the time the heading is established, add it within paretheses.). Be careful when you add fuller forms. Make sure you know the correct form of the fuller form of name.

> EXAMPLE: Ziehen, Th. (Theodor)

> Make sure you know that Th. is for Theodor and not Theodore or Thomas.

- also consider posthumous publications

- for authors before 1801, prefer form found in modern reference sources in the person's language to chief sources with another form

- treat music composers as authors; if no form in chief sources of printed music is in the composer's language, determine the name from reference sources of the composer's country of residence or activity. If the name is not listed there, use the form found in the chief sources of information.

LCRI 22.1B (p. 2)

Non-authors (or) Others

If that person works in a nonverbal context … or is not known primarily as an author, determine the name by which he or she is commonly known from reference sources …
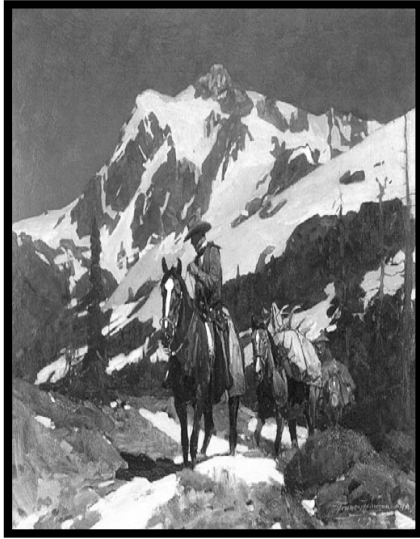
5

Nonverbal context: painters, sculptors, cartographers

Reference sources: issued in his or her language or country of residence or activity

LCRI 22.1B

a) Treat persons involved in the graphic aspects of cartographic materials (cartographers, engravers, etc.) as non-authors

b) For artists, etc., and for people who appear primarily as subjects rather than as authors, note that the "reference sources" mentioned in footnote 1 of 22.1B must be issued in the person's language or in the language of his/her country of residence or activity.

c) When one form is found in reference tools (encyclopedias, etc.) and another in other sources such as works about the person, use judgment and pick the form that is most likely to be the one sought by library users.

d) If the only reference source is the item being cataloged, generally use the fullest form found anywhere in the item whenever the name varies in fullness. If the item gives both a nickname and a real name, use the real name. When a less full form or nickname is clearly the one by which the person is best known, however, use this less full form or the nickname in the heading.

Artist: Frank Tenney Johnson

**Painting by Frank
Tenney Johnson
16" x 20" Oil**

Non-author

6

1	010	74-2373
2	040	DLC $c DLC
3	020	0385078579
4	050 0_	ND237.J72 $b M28
5	082	759.13
6	100 1_	McCracken, Harold, $d 1894-
7	245 14	The Frank Tenney Johnson book; $b a master painter of the Old West.
8	250	[1st ed.]
9	260	Garden City, N.Y., $b Doubleday, $c 1974.
10	300	207 p. $b illus. (part col.) $c 35 cm.
11	600 10	Johnson, Frank Tenney, $d 1874-1939.
12	700 1	Johnson, Frank Tenney, $d 1874-1939.

BIB record. Artist as subject

7

NAR for Johnson (Artist)

1 010   nr 99014081

2 040   UPB $b eng $c UPB

3 005   19990506051411.1

4 100 1_ Johnson, Frank Tenney, $d 1874-1939

5 670   The Frank Tenney Johnson book : a master painter of the Old West, 1974.

6 670   OCLC, Apr. 19, 1999 $b (hdg.: Johnson, Frank Tenney, 1874-1939; usage: Frank Tenney Johnson)

7 670   Union list of artist names, via WWW, Apr. 29, 1999 $b (Johnson, Frank Tenney; artist, painter and muralist; b. 1874; d. 1939)

Reference source   8

22.2A Predominant Name

If a person is known by more than one name, choose the name by which the person is clearly most commonly known, if there is one. Otherwise, choose one name or form of name based on the following order of preference:

- the name that appears most frequently in the person's works
- the name that appears most frequently in reference sources
- the latest name

9

Note there is no NAR for Ray Mancini in LC NAF.

Nicknames LCRI 22.2A

If name shows a nickname in parentheses or quotation marks as part of other forenames, omit the nickname in formulating the heading.

Usage: Martin (Bud) Schulman

100 1_ Schulman, Martin

400 1_ Schulman, Bud

Usage: Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong

100 1_ Armstrong, Louis, $d 1901-1971

400 1_ Armstrong, Satchmo, $d 1901-1971

10

Married Women LCRI 22.2A

If married woman's name shows her own forename(s) in parentheses as part of her married name, omit the parenthetical elements in formulating the heading.

Usage: Mrs. John A. (Edna I.) Spies

100 1_ Spies, John A., $c Mrs., $d 1905-

400 1_ Spies, Edna I., $d 1905-

11

Married women reminder: 22.2C1 covers changes of name. The rule instructs us to choose the latest name or form of name unless there is reason to believe that an earlier name will persist as the name by which the person is better known. Same rule applies to people who acquire and become known by a title of nobility. See also 22.5C for rules on compound surnames.

PSEUDONYMS:
CONTEMPORARIES
&
NON-CONTEMPORARIES
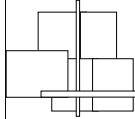
AACR2 22.2B
&
LCRI 22.2B

12

Pseudonyms -- 22.2B

✓ Author is a contemporary and uses only a single name which is a pseudonym
  ❖ **Woody Allen**

✓ Author is non-contemporary and does not use separate bibliographic identities
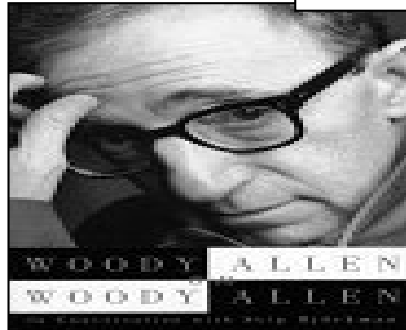 ❖ **George Eliot**

➢ Create only 1 NAR

13

Contemporary = all living authors and any author who has died since December 31, 1900. In case of doubt, do not consider the person a contemporary.

CONTEMPORARY

LCRI 22.2B

ALLEN, WOODY (b. Dec. 1, 1935, Brooklyn, New York, N.Y., U.S.; original name Allen Stewart Konigsberg)

14

010   n 79090269

040   DLC $b eng $c DLC $d DLC $d OCoLC

005   20011129071400.0

053 _0 PS3551.L44

100 1_ Allen, Woody   ◁ **KNOWN BY PSEUD.**

400 1_ Konigsberg, Allen Stewart   ◁ **REAL NAME**
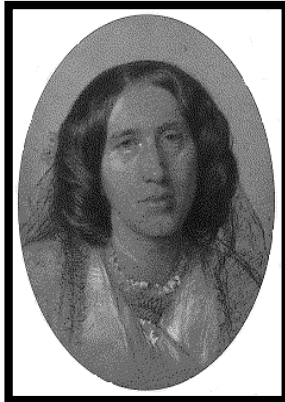
400 1_ Konigsberg, Allan Stewart

670   Woody Allen [Phonodisc] 1964.

670   Film composers guide, c1990 $b (Woody Allen; Allen Stewart Konigsberg; b. 12-1-1935, Brooklyn, N.Y.)

LCRI 22.2B

15

Pseudonyms:
Non-contemporaries

- **George Eliot**
- **(Mary Ann Evans)**
- **(1819-80)**

English novelist. Mary Ann Evans (real name) was the foremost woman novelist of her time

16

010   n 79045512 $z no 98012501

040   DLC $b eng $c DLC $d DLC $d PPRF $d InU $d DLC $d INS-SF $d OCoLC

005   20011122072449.0   *NON-CONTEMPORARY NOVELIST*

053 _0 PR4650 $b PR4698

100 1_ Eliot, George, $d 1819-1880

400 1_ Cross, Marian Evans, $d 1819-1880

400 1_ Evans, Marian, $d 1819-1880   *Only 1 NAR needed*

400 1_ Eliot, Dézordéz, $d 1819-1880

400 1_ Eliot, George, $c pseud., i.e. Marian Evans, afterwards Cross, $d 1819-1880 $w nnaa

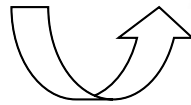**400 1_ Eliot, Dzhordzh, $d 1819-1880**

17

NON-CONTEMPORARIES — DIFFERENT BIBLIOGRAPHIC IDENTITIES

22.2B2

- Create separate NARs
- Connect with 5XXs
- Example: Lewis Carroll

18

100 1_ Carroll, Lewis, $d 1832-1898

400 1_ Karol, Luis, $d 1832-1898

400 1_ Kerol, L̃iuis, $d 1832-1898

400 1_ Kėrroll, L'ïuis, $d 1832-1898

400 0_ Oxford chiel, $d 1832-1898

400 1_ Caroll, Lewis, $d 1832-1898

400 1_ Kerōl, Lūyī, $d 1832-1898

500 1_ Dodgson, Charles Lutwidge, $d 1832-1898 $w nnnc

663   For mathematical works of this author, search also under $b Dodgson, Charles Lutwidge, 1832-1898.

Wrote about poetry and mathematics

Non-contemporary author with separate bibliographic identities

19

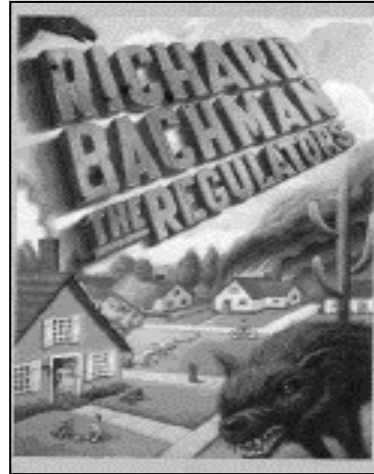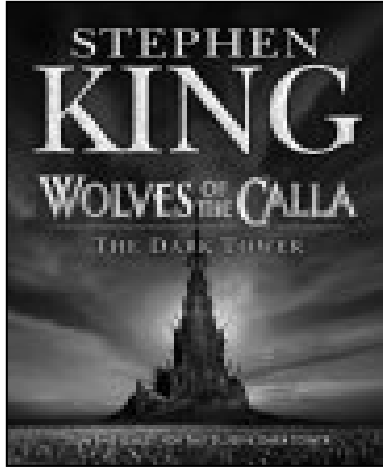## Contemporaries – Works Appear Under More Than One Name & One Is A Pseudonym

A) Only Two Names: Two Separate Headings

➢ Create two separate name authority records
  Example: Stephen King

➢ No "basic" heading nor 663 field required

➢ Connect the names with simple see also (5XX)
  references (no $w nnnc)

LCRI 22.2B

20

<u>Example</u>: Stephen King

⇒ **Richard Bachman is really Stephen King**

21

Stephen King: NAR

010   **n 79063767 $z n 87125504**

040   **DLC $b eng $c DLC $d DLC $d OCl $d DLC $d OCoLC $d OCl**

 053 _0 PS3561.I483

100 1_   **King, Stephen, $d 1947-**

400 1_   **King, Stiven, $d 1947-**
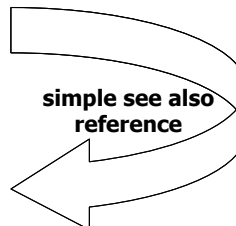
400 1_   **King, Stivn, $d 1947-**

500 1_   **Bachman, Richard**

670   **His Carrie, 1974.**

670   **Washington post, 4/9/85 $b (Stephen King has written 5 novels using the pseudonym Richard Bachman)**

simple see also reference

22

Note that each of the other pseuds will have refer to the "basic heading" not to all the others in multiple see-alsos

Richard Bachman: NAR

010   **n 84087593**

040   **DLC $b eng $c DLC $d DLC $d OCoLC**

005   **20030930052303.0**

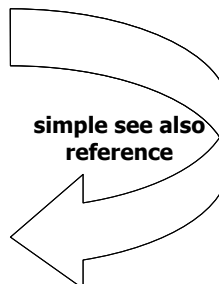**100 1   Bachman, Richard**

400 1   Pakʻŭman, Ricʻhŏdŭ

400 1   Bakhman, Richard

400 1   Ba.kman, Ritsard

500 1   King, Stephen, $d 1947-

670   His Thinner, c1984: $b t.p. (Richard Bachman)

670   Washington post, 4/9/85 $b (Stephen King has written 5 novels using the pseudonym Richard Bachman)

simple see also reference

23

CONTEMPORARIES – WORKS APPEAR UNDER MORE THAN ONE NAME & ONE IS A PSEUDONYM

B) THREE OR MORE NAMES: THREE OR MORE SEPARATE HEADINGS

➢ Create three or more separate name authority records

Example: Jean Plaidy

➢ Choose a "basic" heading

➢ Provide 663 field for each NAR

➢ Use linking 5XX references coded $w nnnc

LCRI 22.2B

24

The basic heading is chosen in order to simplify the cross-reference structure and to pick just one heading that will be used as a subject entry if necessary.

Jean Plaidy used multiple pseuds.

Plaidy, Jean (Philippa Carr, Victoria Holt, Eleanor Hibbert)

Beyond the Blue Mountain : a Romance Novel

Note: She chose to use various names because of the differences in subject matter.

25

053 _0 PR6015.I3

100 1_   Plaidy, Jean, $d 1906-

400 1_   Hibbert, Eleanor, $d 1906- $w nna

400 1_   Burford, Eleanor, $d 1906-

500 1_   Ford, Elbur, $d 1906- $w nnnc

500 1_   Kellow, Kathleen, $d 1906- $w nnnc

500 1_   Tate, Ellalice, $d 1906- $w nnnc

500 1_   Holt, Victoria, $d 1906- $w nnnc

500 1_   Carr, Philippa, $d 1906- $w nnnc

663   For works of this author entered under other names, search also under $b Carr, Philippa, 1906- , $b Ford, Elbur, 1906- , $b Holt, Victoria, 1906- , $b Kellow, Kathleen, 1906- , $b Tate, Ellalice, 1906-

Multiple pseuds. Basic heading

LCRI 22.2B page 2

26

Plaidy, Jean is chosen as the "basic" heading. LCRI 22.2B p. 2 gives instructions on which heading to choose as the basic heading. The basic heading contains 5XX references for all the other names and a 663 that lists all the other names.

Multiple pseuds. LCRI 22.2B (pg. 2)

010   n 88137934

040   DLC $b eng $c DLC $d DLC $d OCoLC

005   20020130052355.0

053 _0 PR6015.I3

100 1_ Carr, Philippa, $d 1906-

400 1_ Karr, Filippa, $d 1906-

500 1_ Plaidy, Jean, $d 1906- $w nnnc

Multiple pseuds. 663 other headings

663   Works by this author are entered under the name used in the item. For a list of other names used by this author, search also under $b Plaidy, Jean, 1906-

670   The changeling, c1989: $b t.p. (Philippa Carr)[27]

This is a record for one of the other names.

AACR2 22.2C   Change of name

Generally only **one name authority record** should be found in the NAF representing one author

If a person changes his or her name: NAR for person is changed to reflect the new name or latest name

28

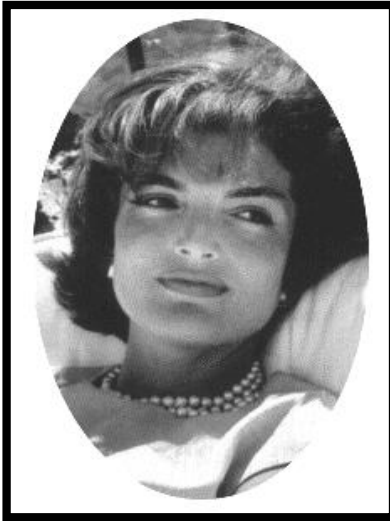AACR2 22.2C1 says "If a person (other than one using a pseudonym or pseudonyms) has changed his or her name, choose the latest name or form of name unless there is reason to believe that an earlier name will persist as the name by which the person is better known …"

Jackie Bouvier Kennedy Onassis

Latest name

On July 28, 1929, Jacqueline Bouvier was born in a small hospital in Southampton, New York.

29

```
 010    n 50002974

 040    DLC $b eng $c DLC $d DLC $d DLC

 005    20030501183806.0

 100 1_  Onassis, Jacqueline Kennedy, $d 1929-

 400 1_  Kennedy, Jacqueline Bouvier, $d 1929- $w nne

 400 1_  Kennedy, Jackie, $d 1929-

 400 1_  Onassis, Jackie, $d 1929-

 400 1_  Bouvier, Jacqueline, $d 1929-

 400 0_  Jiaguilin, $d 1929-

 400 0_  Jackie, $d 1929-

 670    Heller, D.  Jacqueline Kennedy, 1961.

 670    Washington post, May 20, 1994: $b p. A1 (Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, d.
        5-19-1994, 10:15 pm, New York, N.Y.) p. A20 (Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy
        Onassis, b. 7-28-1929, Southampton, N.Y., daughter of John Bouvier; married
        John F. Kennedy, 9-12-1953) p. 6 (married Aristotle Onassis, 1968)

 670    Salinger, N. Jackie, 1998: $b t.p. (Jackie) cover p. 4 (Jackie Kennedy) p. 4
        (Jackie Onassis)

 670    Jackie, Ethel, Joan, c2000: $b p. 458 (Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy
        Onassis; d. 05-19-1994)                                          30
```

AACR2
22.2C

Previous 1XX Heading

Another example:

100 1 Ali, Muhammad, $d 1942-

400 1 Clay, Cassius, $d 1942-

400 0 Cassius X, $d 1942-

400 1 X, Cassius, $d 1942-
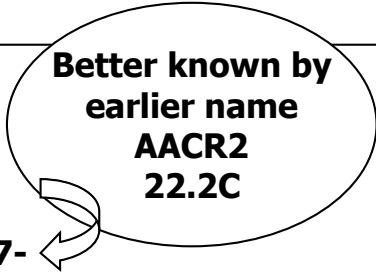
400 1 Ali, Muhammed, $d 1942-

400 0 Muhammad Ali, $d 1942-

670   His I am the greatest! [Phonodisc] 1963.

670   Kaletsky, R. Ali and me, c1982 (a.e.) $b p. 11 (Cassius Marcellus Clay)

010	**n 87901127**
040	**NjP $c DLC $d DLC**
005	**19940218102252.9**
100 1	**Kennedy, Caroline, $d 1957-**
400 1	**Schlossberg, Caroline Kennedy, $d 1957-**
670	**Contemp. authors, v. 140 $b (Kennedy, Caroline (Bouvier); b. 1957; lawyer and writer)**
670	**NUCMC data from John F. Kennedy Library for Her Papers, 1983-1988 $b (Kennedy, Caroline Bouvier, 1957- ; married Edwin Schlossberg; Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg)**

Better known by earlier name AACR2 22.2C

31

An example of a name that does not get changed to the latest form because the person continues to be better known by the earlier name.

Choice Among Different Forms of the Same Name — IN DIFFERENT WORKS LCRI 22.3A

Three basic principles:

1) If form found on item being cataloged agrees with form used as a heading on existing bib records, accept this form as AACR2

2) If form found does not agree with form already in use, choose the form found in 80% of the author's works as the most commonly found form. Theses **are** taken into account.

3) If no commonly found form, choose the fullest form as the AACR2 form.

32

80% rule: Count the forms if there are no more than ca. 15 records. If there are more than 15, browse the file looking for an obvious case of predominance. To make this determination, you must look at the **usage** in the 245 $c, not headings used in the bib records. The reason for this is that you are looking for actual transcribed forms, not headings.

When determining the fullest form for a person who uses both initials and forenames, make no distinction between initials and forenames, e.g. "B.E.F. Pagen" is fuller than "Bernard Edward Pagen."

Note that this 80% formula being used to define the predominant or most commonly found form is only applicable to 22.3A.

If an established heading is already coded AACR2 (including those labeled preliminary) and subsequently received items show forms in the chief source that vary in fullness, generally do not change the established heading.

If an established heading is already coded "AACR2-compatible" because it varies in fullness from the AACR2 form, generally do not reconsider the heading.

FORM FOUND IN ITEM: <u>Not same</u> as form on other items

Item in hand

245 10 What Louisiana employers need from Louisiana's education system / $c prepared by Jackie Ducote.

260   [Baton Rouge] : $b Louisiana Association of Business and Industry, $c c2003.

LCRI 22.3A

040   LSL $c LSL

043   n-us-la

092   371.04 $b Lou 1997

090    $b

Bib in OCLC

100 1_ Ducote, Jacklyn M.

245 10 Louisiana charter school handbook / $c compiled by Jacklyn M. Ducote.

260 [Baton Rouge] : $b Louisiana Association of Business, $ 2000.

33

You have one form on the item you are cataloging: Jackie Ducote.

You search "the catalog" (i.e. OCLC) to see if the form you have agrees with the form found on other records.

You find one other record, with a different form: Jacklyn M. Ducote.

To determine the AACR2 form, you apply the 80% rule. Since no form is used 80% of the time, you choose the fullest form as the AACR2 form: Jacklyn M. Ducote.

1XX of NAR: Jacklyn M. Ducote

100 1 Ducote, Jacklyn M.

400 1 Ducote, Jackie

670   What Louisiana employers need from Louisiana's education system, c2003: $b t.p. (Jackie Ducote)

670   OCLC, Dec. 2, 2003 $b (hdg.: Ducote, Jacklyn M.; usage: Jacklyn M. Ducote)

No commonly found form— choose fullest form

34

It's important to show both the heading(s) and usage found in your OCLC. One reason: if the heading has a qualifier that shows what an initial stands for, or has birth/death dates, those will usually be included in the final AACR2 heading you're establishing.

80% rule: LCRI 22.3A

100 1_ Ducote, Jackie

100 1 Ducote, Jackie.

245 10 What Louisiana employers need from Louisiana's education system / $c prepared by Jackie Ducote.

Item in hand   **c2003**

100 1 Ducote, Jacklyn M.

245 10 Schools in Louisiana : what employees need / $c by Jacklyn M. Ducote.

BIB in OCLC   **c1987**

100 1 Ducote, Jackie.

245 10 Louisiana's education system / $c prepared by Jackie Ducote.

BIB in OCLC   **1999**

245 10 Educational system of Louisiana / $c edited by Jackie Ducote.

700 1 Ducote, J. M.

BIBS in OCLC   **2000**

100 1 Ducote, Jacklyn M.

245 10 Louisiana schooling / $c Jackie Ducote.   1994

35

Based on the item in hand and the records found in OCLC, what is the AACR2 form of the heading? In this case, the less full form is selected because it is the predominant or most commonly found form.

NAR FOR: Ducote, Jackie

100 1_ Ducote, Jackie

400 1_ Ducote, Jacklyn M.

670   What Louisiana employers need from Louisiana's education system, c2003: $b t.p. (Jackie Ducote)

670   OCLC, Dec. 2, 2003 $b (hdgs.: Ducote, Jackie; Ducote, Jacklyn M.; Ducote, J. M.; usage: Jackie Ducote; Jacklyn M. Ducote)

36

Note that it's not necessary to show the counts of usage in the 670 to prove that Jackie Ducote was the form found 80% of the time.

Choice Among Different Forms of the Same Name — IN SAME ITEM LCRI 22.3A

1. Title page: T.B. Smith

   Verso of t.p.: T. Basil Smith III

   Heading: 100 1_ $a Smith, T. B. $q (T. Basil)

2. Verso of t.p.: R.J. Gottschall

   page 239: Robert J. Gottschall

   Heading: 100 1_ $a Gottschall, R. J. $q (Robert J.)

   > **Choose: 1) chief source; 2) prominent source; 3) fullest form if neither 1) nor 2) applies**

   37

Tell class you are using examples from the LCRIs 22.3A p. 2

Explain that in 1 the form was found on the t.p. If one of the sources is the chief source, use the form found there.

In Example 2 there was no form on t.p. (chief source).

The choices listed in the green box are in order of preference.

May want to ask if anyone knows what "prominent source" means – see AACR2 0.8

0.8. The word *prominently* (used in such phrases as *prominently named* and *stated prominently*) means that a statement to which it applies must be a formal statement found on one of the prescribed sources of information (see 1.0A) for areas 1 and 2 for the class of materials to which the item being catalogued belongs.

So, for books, prominently means: t.p., other preliminaries, colophon (these are the prescribed sources of information for books for areas 1 (title and statement of responsibility area) and 2 (edition area).

LCRI 22.3A note: If the name appears prominently elsewhere in the item do not choose for the heading a form appearing in 1) the copyright statement or 2) the colophon for items published in the countries of the former Soviet Union.

Names Written in a Nonroman Script   LCRI 22.3C

- Decision that a person writes in a roman alphabet language is based on 1st item cataloged

- If it becomes evident later that most of the person's works were written in a nonroman script, apply the provisions of LCRI 22.3C

- Apply alternative rule for 22.3C2

38

Names Written in a Nonroman Script – Alternative Rule (LCRI 22.3C)

- If person is likely to appear in general English language reference sources, search *Academic American Encyclopedia*, *Encyclopedia Americana*, & *Encyclopedia Britannica* (15th ed.)
- If name found in all 3 sources in a single form, use that form
- If found in all 3 sources but form varies, use form found in *Encyclopedia Britannica*
- If name not found in all 3 sources, use the systematically romanized form of name in the heading

39

"Found" in the reference source means that there is an article under the person's name.

Names Written in a Nonroman Script – Alternative Rule (LCRI 22.3C)

- Exception: For famous persons entered under given name but not found in all 3 of these sources, consult major specialized encyclopedias to determine if there is a well-established English-language form of the name (e.g., *New Catholic Encyclopedia*, *Oxford Classical Dictionary*)

40

Note there are 2 exceptions: [one on this slide and the next]

"Found" in the reference source means that there is an article under the person's name.

Names Written in a Nonroman Script – Alternative Rule (LCRI 22.3C)

- Exception: For persons of too recent fame to be included in the 3 English-language encyclopedias, consult the yearbooks of the encyclopedias and the indexes of major newspapers to determine if there is a well-established English-language form of the name

41

LCRI also has some specific instructions for surnames written in Cyrillic and Hebraic alphabet.

Entry Element: AACR2 22.4A

➢ Select as entry element the part of the name under which the person would normally be listed in authoritative alphabetic lists in his or her language or country of residence or activity

➢ Detailed cases in 22.5-22.9

➢ If person's preference differs from above, follow that preference

42

Authoritative alphabetic lists means publications of the "who's who" type, not telephone directories or similar compilations.

LCRI 22.4: Initial Articles

If the language is not Arabic, Hebrew, Yiddish, or Urdu, retain initial articles at the begging of the entry element.

For Arabic, Hebrew, Yiddish, or Urdu see the LCRI.

Order of elements: AACR2 22.4B

Entry element may or may not be the first element of the name:

Name: Ram Gopal
Heading entered as: 100 0_ Ram Gopal

Name: Chiang Kai-shek
Surname: Chiang
Heading entered as: 100 1_ Chiang, Kai-shek

Name: Mary Cassatt
Heading entered as: 100 1_ Cassatt, Mary

43

If the entry element is the first element of the name, enter the name in direct order.

If the first element is a surname, follow it by a comma.

If the entry element is not the first element of the name, transpose the elements of the name preceding the entry element. Follow the entry element by a comma.
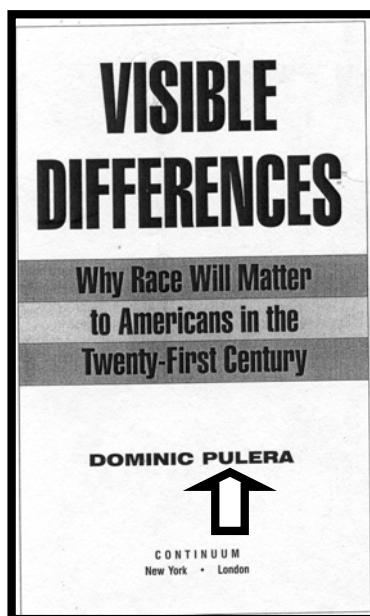
Entry Under Surname or Element Treated as a Surname 22.5A&B

If name contains surname, consists only of a surname, or contains an element that functions as a surname, enter under that surname:
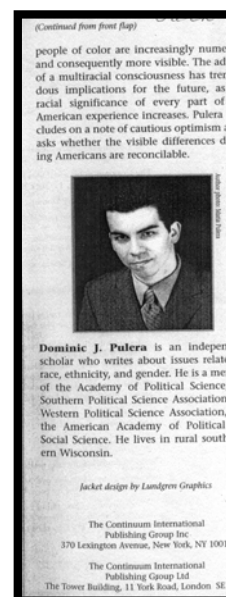
➢ 100 1_ Mantovani

➢ 100 1_ Bernhardt, Sarah

➢ 100 1_ G., Michael

➢ 100 1_ X, Malcolm

44

ENTRY UNDER SURNAME

Title page

Jacket flap

VISIBLE DIFFERENCES

Why Race Will Matter to Americans in the Twenty-First Century

DOMINIC PULERA

CONTINUUM
New York • London

(Continued from front flap)

people of color are increasingly numer and consequently more visible. The adv of a multiracial consciousness has trem dous implications for the future, as racial significance of every part of American experience increases. Pulera cludes on a note of cautious optimism as asks whether the visible differences div ing Americans are reconcilable.

Dominic J. Pulera is an independ scholar who writes about issues relate race, ethnicity, and gender. He is a mem of the Academy of Political Science, Southern Political Science Association, Western Political Science Association, the American Academy of Political Social Science. He lives in rural southe ern Wisconsin.

Jacket design by Lundgren Graphics

The Continuum International Publishing Group Inc
370 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10017

The Continuum International Publishing Group Ltd
The Tower Building, 11 York Road, London SE1

45

Compound Surnames 22.5C

✓ Compound surnames—enter under preferred form if known. If unknown, enter under form found in reference sources

✓ Hyphenated compound names are entered under the first element

Henry-Bordeaux, Paule

Day-Lewis, Daniel

46

Compound Surnames

Enter a name containing a compound surname under the element by which the person bearing the name prefers to be entered. If this is unknown, enter the name under the element under which it is listed in reference sources in the person's language or country of residence or activity.
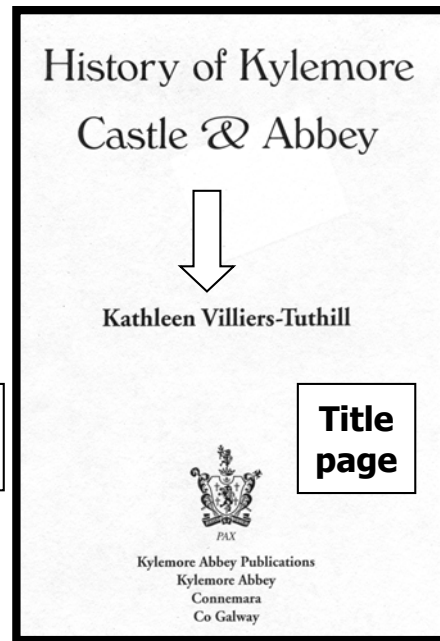
If the elements of a compound surname are regularly or occasionally hyphenated, enter under the first element.

Compound Surnames 22.5C

✓ 22.5C4-22.5C8 deal with other compound surnames and names that appear to have compound surnames

✓ Rules for entry vary by the person's language

47

Compound surname

History of Kylemore
Castle & Abbey

Kathleen Villiers-Tuthill

100 1_ $a Villiers-Tuthill, Kathleen

Title page

PAX

Kylemore Abbey Publications
Kylemore Abbey
Connemara
Co Galway

Note that this surname is hyphenated.

Compound surname?

AACR2 22.5C5

OR

AACR2 22.5C6

Title page

the long and perilous journey

A HISTORY OF THE PORT OF MELBOURNE

Judith Raphael Buckrich

State Library of Victoria   M   *Melbourne Books*   MELBOURNE PORT

49

Note that this may appear to be a compound surname but it is not hyphenated. According to the rules for English this is entered under the last entry element.

22.5C5 Other compound surnames. Married women whose <u>surname</u> consists of surname before marriage and husband's surname.
22.5C6. Nature of surname uncertain

Surnames with prefixes 22.5D

✓ AACR2 gives several pages of instructions on how to create headings for persons whose surnames have separately written prefixes. Each language has its own set of conventions.

Van Buren, Martin   (English)

Driessche, Albert van (Dutch)

Da Ponte, Lorenzo   (Italian)

Fonseca, Martinho Augusto da (Port.)

50

Surnames with prefixes 22.5D

- Summarizes entry element practice
- Determine nationality and language
- Entry element based on how name is listed in reference sources in that language/country
- Reference sources trump standard entry element

51

Surnames with prefixes 22.5D

- If person used 2 or more languages enter under predominant language

- In case of doubt, follow rules for English if English is one of the languages

- If person has changed countries, follow rules for the language of the adopted country

- Last resort: follow rules for language of name

52

APPLYING 22.5D

- ### *Items written in English*

If name has appearance of being foreign (non-English language) & item published in the U.S. or another English-language country: treat author as if his/her language is English

EXAMPLE: Di Cicco, Giuseppe

➢ **Do not code heading as provisional**

53

This slide and the next two represent LC's working practices on how to deal with these types of cases. This information is not codified in any documentation at this point.

APPLYING 22.5D

- ### *Items written in English*

If author's name has the appearance of being foreign & item is published in U.S. or another English-language country BUT other info leads one to believe author's language is not English: treat author as if his/her language is not English

EXAMPLE: Vita indicates author is native to Thailand

➢ **Code heading as provisional**

54

APPLYING 22.5D

- ## *Items written in English*

If the author's name has the appearance of being foreign and item is published in English in a non-English-language country (e.g., Thailand): treat author as if his/her language is NOT English

➤ If author's native language appears to require diacritics and these are not apparent on the item, code the heading as provisional

55

Entry under title of nobility AACR2 & LCRI 22.6

- Duke of Wellington whose personal name was Arthur Wellesley is entered under the proper name of the title (Wellington)
- Follow proper name in the title by the person's personal name in direct order (Arthur Wellesley)
- Follow personal name by term of rank (Duke of)

56

NAR FOR DUKE OF WELLINGTON

100 1   Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, $c Duke of, $d 1769-1852

400 1   Wellesley, Arthur, $c Duke of Wellington, $d 1769-1852

400 1   Wesley, Arthur, $c Duke of Wellington, $d 1769-1852

400 0   Duke of Wellington, $d 1769-1852

670   Guedalla, P. Wellington, 1942.

670   The iron Duke of Wellington, 1999 $b (Arthur Wellesley; 1769-1852; 1st Duke of Wellington)

LCRI 22.6

57

Entry Under Given Name, Etc. 22.8

Enter a name that does not include a surname and that is borne by a person who is not identified by a title of nobility under the part of the name under which the person is listed in **reference sources**

100 0_ $a Leonardo, $c da Vinci

100 0_ $a John, $c the Baptist

58

In case of doubt, enter under the last element. Include in the name any words or phrases denoting place of origin, domicile, occupation, or other characteristics that are commonly associated with the name in works by the person or in reference sources. Precede such words or phrases by a comma.

LCRI 22.8 gives guidance on Ethiopian, Somalian, and Congolese names.

LCRI 22.8A1 gives more guidance on words or phrases denoting place of origin, domicile, occupation, etc.

Entry Under Other Names 22.9

Rules for Roman and Icelandic names

Entry Under Initials, Letters, or Numerals   22.10

Rule for names consisting of initials, separate letters, or numerals – enter in direct order.

100 0_ H. D.

100 0_ A. de O.

100 0_ 61648

100 0_ 3-2 $c (Rap vocalist)

59

Entry Under Phrase 22.11

Enter a name consisting of a phrase or a characterizing word or phrase in direct order:

100 0_ Physician

100 0_ Boy George
400 1_ George, Boy

100 0_ River $c (Writer)
400 1_ Shook, Sally Barnes

Add qualifier if needed 22.11A

60

If name does not convey the idea of a person, add in parentheses a suitable designation in English.

Entry Under Phrase 22.11B

However . . .

100 0_ Jemima, $c Aunt
400 0_ Aunt Jemima

100 0_ Fannie, $c Cousin
400 0_ Cousin Fannie

100 0_ Gregory, $c Chef, $d 1933-
400 0_ Chef Gregory, $d 1933-
400 1_ Gregory, Jim, $d 1933-
400 1_ Gregory, James Edward, $d 1933-

61

22.11B. If a phrase consists of a forename preceded by a term of address (e.g., a word indicating relationship) or a title of position or office (e.g., a professional appellation), enter under the forename. Treat other word(s) as additions to the forename(s). Refer from the name in direct order.

WorldCat: The Chef Gregory cookbook | MARC Help |

OCLC 15042579   Held by DLC - 1 other holding

Books	Rec Stat c		Entered 19870318		Replaced 20040108			
Type a		ELvl	Srce	Audn	Ctrl		Lang eng	
BLvl m		Form	Conf 0	Biog	MRec		Ctry inu	
		Cont	GPub	LitF 0	Indx 1			
Desc a		Ills a	Fest 0	DtSt s	Dates 1986,			

010		87123110
040		DLC ‡c DLC ‡d OCLCQ
020		0930899059
050	0_	TX715 ‡b .G8294 1986
082	0_	641.5 ‡2 19
049		DLCC
100	1_	Gregory, ‡c Chef, ‡d 1933-
245	14	The Chef Gregory cookbook / ‡c with Lois Rosenthal ; illustrated by Michael Dektas.
260		Columbus, Ind. : ‡b Fanatic Pub., ‡c c1986.
300		373 p. : ‡b ill. ; ‡c 23 cm.
500		Includes index.

62

Initials in name

No other information found
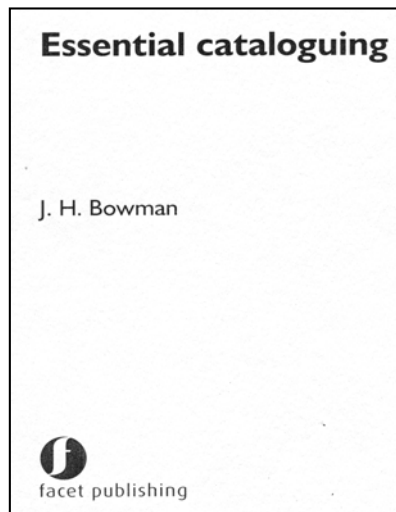elsewhere in book. No other
names for this person found in
OCLC.

PEOPLES OF THE PAST

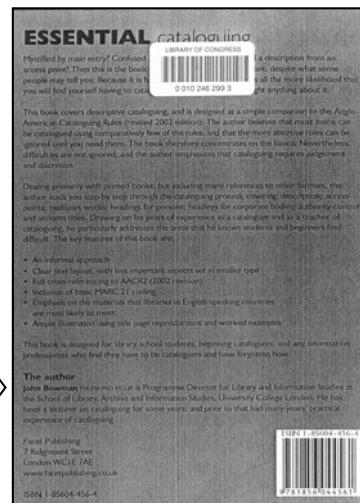**MINOANS**

J. LESLEY FITTON

100 1_ $a Fitton, J. Lesley

**Title
page**

THE BRITISH MUSEUM PRESS
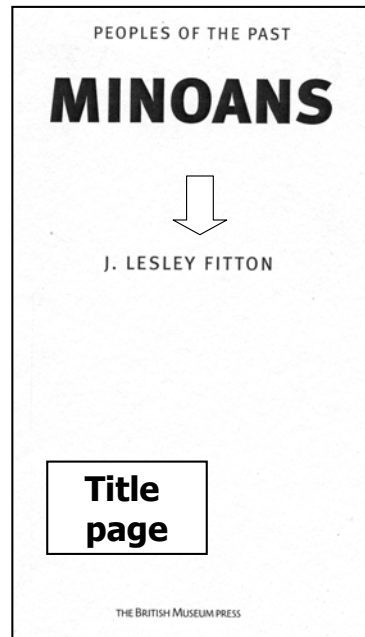
63

No other information

100 1_ Bowman, J. H. $q (John H.)

Essential cataloguing

J. H. Bowman

facet publishing

Title page

ESSENTIAL cataloguing

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 010 246 299 3

ISBN 1-85604-456-4

p. 4 of cover

64

Qualifiers to name headings

Abbreviated name
Example

Name: Wm. Brownridge

heading:

100 1_ $a Brownridge, Wm. $q (William)

400 1_ $a Brownridge, William

65

Note: You have to have actual evidence that Wm. stands for William. You can't just add the qualifier on the assumption that it does.

LCRI 22.17: Dates (No Conflict)

AACR2 22.17A provides a list of examples for constructing the addition of dates.

Pre-20th century persons' dates can be less precise than 20th century persons' dates (flourished dates and century dates are limited to pre-20th cent. persons)

When precise dates are known, add them:
- ➢ add birth date if known (b. 1859 or 1969-)
- ➢ add birth and death dates if both known (1867-1906)
- ➢ add death date if just that is known (d. 1883)

66

LC applies the option in AACR2 22.17 to add the date to the heading whenever that date is available. There is no requirement that you search for a date if the heading being established does not conflict.   If you find the date in the normal course of cataloging a work, use it. Also be sure to stress that no decision has been made for 21st century authors as there is not yet a "critical mass."   The reason for the restriction is to avoid research; however technology has made that less onerous.

Dates with "b." imply that the person is known to be dead but the death date is unknown. Open dates imply that the person was alive at the time the heading was created, nothing more.

Conflicts — LCRI 22.17-22.20

- Conflict: when there are 2 different persons with the identical form of name
  - Generally there are 4 conflict situations:
    - New 100 is same as 100 on another NAR, but not same person

67

In this situation, the cataloger must try to break the conflict. This would involve checking the work being cataloged again to see if further information is found somewhere in it that can be used to break the conflict. Other possibilities include searching the OCLC database to find other works and see if there is information on headings or other forms that can be used. The cataloger could call or email the author or the author's publisher if they can find that information. Reference sources can be consulted, websites searched, etc. If the cataloger is unable to break the conflict then the existing NAR must be converted into an undifferentiated name.

Conflicts —
LCRI 22.17-22.20

■ 100 or 700 on a bibliographic record for which no NAR exists & it is the same as new heading but not same person

■ 400 on existing NAR same as new heading, or

■ 400 on new NAR same as 100 on existing NAR

68

1st bullet: Catalogers are not required to break conflicts with names on bibliographic records for which no NARs yet exist.

2nd bullet: there are several ways to break this conflict (normalization rules don't allow this type of conflict). Break the conflict either by adding to the 400 on the existing NAR if information is available for it, or by adding to the new heading if information on it is available. If there is no way to break the conflict, change the 400 to a 500.

3rd bullet: Again, normalization rules do not permit this kind of conflict. Break the conflict by adding to the 400 reference (preferable) or by changing the 100 on the existing NAR. If no information is available for either, change the 400 on the new NAR to a 500.

Duplicates vs. Conflicts
Application of LCRI 22.17-22.20

- Duplicate: When 2 or more NARs exist for for the same person

  - Solution: keep one NAR and delete others

- When a conflict situation occurs LCRI 22.17-22.20 offers 3 choices.

69

Sometimes the duplicates are the exact same form and sometimes there are duplicate forms for the same person.

LCRI 22.17-22.20 Options for resolving conflicts

- Add to the heading being established

- Change the established heading

- Apply AACR2 22.20 (make an undifferentiated name)

70

Resolving Conflicts
— LCRI 22.17-22.20

Resolve conflicts by adding, in order of preference:

a) Full form of initial or abbreviation when known   If both a) and b) are known, add both.

b) Date other than a fl. or cent. date

c) Distinguishing term or term of address or honor associated with name (cf. 22.19 and cf. LCRI 22.19 for pre-20th century names)

Mrs.   Dr.   Prof.   Ph. D.   Rev.   Captain

Go over these in the LCRI with the class

b) Do not go beyond making a routine telephone call to a place within the continental U.S. or searching the cataloger's reference collection to determine the date

100 0_ Madonna, $c 1958-

c) Term must appear in a prominent source (cf. AACR 0.8) in items by the person or with the name in headings in reference sources. Note also though that 22.19A1 allows the cataloger to devise a suitable brief term for names entered under given name:

> 100 0_ Johannes $c (Notary)
>
> 100 0_ Thomas $c (Anglo-Norman poet)
>
> 100 0_ Nelly $c (Rapper)

Resolving Conflicts
— LCRI 22.17-22.20

d) Full forename or surname of initials used in name chosen for the heading

e) Full forename when forename chosen for the heading is a nickname

f) A "flourished" date – pre-20th century

g) A century date – pre-20th century

72

Go over these in the LCRI with the class

b) Do not go beyond making a routine telephone call to a place within the continental U.S. or searching the cataloger's reference collection to determine the date

c) Term must appear in a prominent source (cf. AACR 0.8) in items by the person or with the name in headings in reference sources.

Resolving Conflicts — LCRI 22.17-22.20

First apply these options to the new heading being established.

If not successful in breaking the conflict, change the established heading or the reference only if that is in conflict according to the same order of preference.

73

Qualifiers to name headings: no conflicts

LCRI 22.18A: Add fuller form (in parenthesis) to names that contain initials or abbreviations when the full form is known with certainty.

➤ Do not search solely to discover this information if there is no conflict

74

LC applies the option in AACR2 to add the fuller form of name to names with initials or abbreviations when the name is known at the time of creation even if there is no conflict in the database.

Fuller Forms – LCRI 22.18A

When adding the full form of the name, follow RI guidelines:

a) Initials in forename

> Flam, F. A. $q (Floyd A.)
>
> Smith, T. B. $q (T. Basil)

but   Beruete y Moret, A. de $q (Aureliano), $d 1876-1922

b) Initial in name entered as a given name

> A. Samad Said $q (Abdul Samad Said), $d 1935-
>
> M. Alicia $q (Mary Alicia), $c Sister, S.C.N.

c) Abbreviation in heading rather than initial

> Brownridge, Wm. $q (William)
>
> Fdez.-Rivera García, Manuel $q (Fernández-Rivera García)

75

LCRI 22.18A has a list of exceptions to these guidelines as well.

Distinguishing Terms
— LCRI 22.19

For pre-20th century persons whose headings conflict, if firm dates aren't known, resolve conflict with one of these additions:

1) Term of address   Furness, Horace Howard, Mrs.

2) Descriptive phrase   T. H. $c (Merchant of York)

Webb, William, $c gentleman

Dyer, Will, $c wool merchant

3) "Flourished" date(s)

4) "Century" date(s)

76

The additions listed above are given in general order of preference. Prefer terms of address and descriptive phrases appearing with the name on the chief source of information over those found elsewhere in the item, and prefer terms and phrases found in the item over those in reference sources. When a descriptive phrase is long or complex and would result in an awkward addition to the heading, prefer the fl. or cent. date(s).

When the addition is made to a given name, the term of address or descriptive phrase is added in parentheses. When the addition is made to a surname, a comma is used to separate the name and the term of address or descriptive phrase. In the T. H. (Merchant of York) example above, the cataloger is not able to determine whether T. H. is a surname or forename.

Distinguishing Terms — LCRI 22.19

For musicians and Biblical figures there are exceptions to these guidelines.

Musicians: a word designating a musician's occupation may be used as a qualifier

> 100 1_ Roberts, Marcus, $c pianist
>
> 100 1_ Baker, Sharon, $c soprano

Biblical figures: the term "(Biblical figure)" or "Biblical" plus the designation of the major Biblical category that fits the person may be used

> 100 0_ Jonah $c (Biblical prophet)
>
> 100 0_ Miriam $c (Biblical figure)

77

Can't Resolve Conflict?

If the conflict cannot be resolved, apply
22.20 and create an undifferentiated
name authority record

Jones, Tom

T. J.

Person of distinction

78

Undifferentiated Names AACR2 22.20

100 1_ Miller, Robert

670   [Author of The primary schools of Mexico]

670   The primary schools of Mexico, 1984: $b t.p. (Robert Miller)

670   [Author of Fishing in Maine]

670   Fishing in Maine, 2003: $b t.p. (Robert Miller)

675   Contemporary authors; $a Biog. dict. of Amer. educ., 1978

79

Undifferentiated headings:

Use pairs of 670s for each person represented on the record. 675 is not repeatable, so all sources consulted get listed in one 675 at the bottom of the record.

When information becomes available for an undifferentiated name

100 1_ Miller, Robert

670 ~~[Author of The primary schools of Mexico]~~

670 The primary schools of Mexico, 1984: $b t.p. (Robert Miller)

670 ~~[Author of Fishing in Maine]~~

670 ~~Fishing in Maine, 2003: $b t.p. (Robert Miller)~~

675 Contemporary authors; $a Biog. dict. of Amer. educ., 1978

80

Differentiating two names: if information becomes available about one of the persons that allows you to differentiate them, remove the fields related to the person for whom a new authority can be established. Also, if there is now just one person remaining on the existing record, delete the 670 that has the bracketed caption for that person and also change the value in the fixed field for Name: from 'b' to 'a.'

Result of establishing new name

Existing NAR	New NAR 010 no2004038227
010 n 84012345 100 1_ Miller, Robert 670 The primary schools of Mexico, 1984: $b t.p. (Robert Miller)	100 1_ Miller, Robert, $d 1946- 667 Formerly on undifferentiated name record n 84012345 670 Fishing in Maine, 2003: $b t.p. (Robert Miller) 670 New England fishing guide, c2004: $b t.p. (Robert Miller) jkt. (b. May 29, 1946) 81

On the record for the person that was pulled off of the undifferentiated record, you need to add a 667 field with a note as shown above. You would also add a 670 citation for the source that gave you the information you used to differentiate this name.

Personal Names
Things To Remember

82

Personal Names: Things to Remember

- Establish the heading per title page usage (beware of use of surname only on t.p.) [cf. LCRI 22.1B]
- The author's preference overrides cataloging rules [LCRI 22.3A; 22.5C2]
- Add dates if available [apply option in 22.17]

83

Personal Names: Things to Remember

- Do not add death dates to existing headings (except if needed to break a conflict) [LCRI 22.17]
- Fill out abbreviations and initials if possible [LCRI 22.1B and option in 22.18]
- Add references when necessary without need to justify [22.5C1, etc.]

84

Personal Names: Things to Remember

- Resolve conflicts for headings *and* reference [LCRI 22.17-22.20]
- Make sure headings and references are justified in 670(s), including additions
- Be aware of AACR2-compatible headings, previous practices, and bad examples

85

References for Personal Names 26.1

1. Remember normalization rules
2. Construct a reference in the same form as if chosen as the heading
3. Dates included to match heading
4. Qualify initials with full form if known

    100 1_ Bodin, Eugène, $d 1824-1897
    400 1_ Bodin, E. $q (Eugène), $d 1824-1897

86

Normalization

Do not trace a reference that would normalize to the same form as the heading on the same record or as the same form as a heading on another record. Do not trace a reference that would normalize to the same form as another reference on the same record. However, references on different NARs may conflict with each other.

Forms of References

Construct references in the same form in which it would be constructed if chosen as the heading. Because the LC AACR2 authority file includes headings constructed according to earlier practices, in some cases the references must be formulated to match the existing heading. Again, in this case we are talking about AACR2-compatible headings and more specifically when you need to use one of these headings. See LCRI 26.1 p. 2 section d).

Include dates in references if they have been included in the heading. If the form of reference conflicts with an established heading, resolve the conflict by using dates in the reference, even if they are not used in the heading.   EXAMPLE:

100 1 McArthur, W. M.   (no conflict)

400 1 McArthur, William, 1922-   (conflict with a 100 hdg. for McArthur, William resolved by adding date)

References with Initials – LCRI 26.1

100 1_ Hays, James D., $d 1926-

400 1_ Hays, J. D. $q (James D.), $d 1926-

 not Hays, J. D. $q (James Donald), $d 1926-

Do not combine different language forms or transliterations:

100 1_ Arnol'dov, Arnol'd Isaevich

400 1_ Arnoldow, A. I.

 not Arnoldow, A. I. $q (Arnol'd Isaevich)

87

In references containing initials, include in parentheses the full form of the name represented by the initial(s) when known. However, if the initial is represented in the heading without the full form being given there, make the reference "match" the heading.

Recording variant forms
— LCRI 26.2

From chief source or another location in same item if it adds information

Example:

100 1_ Wilde, Patricia

400 1_ Wilde, Patty

670   Moose encounters, 2004: $b t.p. (Patricia Wilde) pref. (Patty Wilde)

88

Record all forms of name found on the chief source. For forms of name not on the chief source, be selective: record only those forms you judge to add important information identifying the author or to justify tracing a reference, or that might be used to break a conflict later on. Trace references only from forms recorded.

Recording variant forms — LCRI 26.2

From chief source or another location of a different item if it adds information

100 1_ Inmon, William H.

400 1_ Inmon, W. H. $q (William H.)

670   Effective data base design, 1980: $b t.p. (William H. Inmon)

670   Design review methodology for a data base environment, c1982: $b t.p. (W.H. Inmon)

89

Primary entry elements -- LCRI 26.2

Definition: All elements to the left of the comma and the first element to the right of the comma in $a

100 1_ $a Jackson, Richard L.

400 1_ $a Jackson, Rick

670 $a Conflict and cooperation in police labour relations, c1980: $b t.p. (Richard L. Jackson) p. 239 (Rick Jackson)

90

Trace a reference from each variant that affects the primary elements of the name. In inverted headings, this means variations in all elements to the left of the comma and in the first element to the right of the comma. DO NOT TRACE a reference that would normalize to the same form as the heading on the same record, to another reference on the same record, or to the same form as the heading on another record.

Primary entry elements -- LCRI 26.2

100 1_ $a Jackson, Richard L.

400 1_ $a Jackson, Rick

670 $a Conflict and cooperation in police labour relations, c1980: $b t.p. (Richard L. Jackson) p. 239 (Rick Jackson) p. 4 of cover (Richard L.M. Jackson)

Do not also make:

400 1_ $a Jackson, Richard L. M.

91

In this example, although there is a variant form found on the back cover, no reference is made for this form because the primary elements are not affected.

There are other examples of this in LCRI 26.2 that can be gone over with the class.

Make only one reference from each variant — LCRI 26.2

100 1_ Meier-David, Huguette

400 1_ David, Huguette Meier-

400 1_ Meyer-David, Huguette

NOT: 400 1_ David, Huguette Meyer-

670   Zado, R. Die kleine Rodung,
1978: $b t.p. (Huguette Meier-David)
verso t.p. (Huguette Meier David) p. 16
(Huguette Meyer-David)

92

Generally, make only one reference from each variant. If applicable, make *one* reference under each surname element, other than particles and prefixes, not already referred from. Normally, do not otherwise make references that are "variants of the variant."

You also would not make a reference from David, Huguette Meier (without the hyphen) nor from Meier David, Huguette (without the hyphen) because these normalize to the 100 and first 400.

Use forms corresponding to usage — LCRI 26.2

100 1_ Mills, R. A. $q (Rachel A.)

400 1_ Mills, Rachel

NOT: 400 1_ Mills, Rachel A.

670 $a Modern ocean floor processes and the geological record, 1998: $b t.p. (R.A. Mills) pref. (Rachel Mills)

In case of conflict with another hdg. use:

Mills, Rachel $q (Rachel A.)

93

In constructing references, prefer forms corresponding to usage over forms corresponding to qualifiers.

If another Rachel Mills were already established in the authority file, you would still not use the form that corresponds to qualifiers. Instead you would add the first name and initial as a qualifier.

Go over special considerations in LCRI 26.2, p. 4-5

See Also References – LCRI 26.2C

If reference conflicts with another established heading and there is information in the 670 that can resolve conflict then it may be added to the reference only.

100 1_ Erhard, Werner

400 1_ Rosenberg, Jack, $d 1932-

[information from additional 670]

Already established NAR:
100 1_ Rosenberg, Jack

94

See Also References – LCRI 26.2C

If reference conflicts with another established heading and there is no way to resolve conflict:

100 1_ Goldstein, Chaim Itsl

500 1_ Goldstein, Charles

Another NAR already established for:
100 1_ Goldstein, Charles

95

If there are no data to resolve a conflict of this kind, make a see also reference instead of a see reference (i.e. code the reference as a 500 instead of a 400). This applies whether the cross reference is already in the file or is the result of the item being cataloged.

See Also References from Individuals to the Group – LCRI 26.2C

When the name of a group contains the name of one or more of its members, make a see also reference from the heading for each individual named in the group heading to the heading for that group and from that group heading to the heading for each individual.

```
100 1_ Bono, Sonny
400 1_ Bono, Salvatore, $d 1935-1998
510 2_ Sonny & Cher
```

```
110 2_ Sonny & Cher
410 2_ Sonny and Cher
500 1_ Bono, Sonny
500 0_ Cher, $d 1946-
```

```
100 1_ Cher, $d 1946-
400 1_ Sarkisian, Cherilyn, $d 1946-
400 1_ Bono, Cher, $d 1946-
510 2_ Sonny & Cher
```

96

This rule revision was made in August 2001 at the request of PCC libraries. They wanted the reference structure to go in both directions for all related headings and they also wanted to be able to apply this rule to groups other than musical groups, e.g. architectural and law firms.

LC's local practice is to limit the application of this rule to collections of special materials and to music performing groups and LC does not make references from the group heading to each individual under any circumstances.

Note: in the authority record for Cher, the complete set of 4XX references in the NAR isn't given for lack of room on the slide.

PERSONAL NAME REFERENCES
THINGS TO REMEMBER

97

PERSONAL NAME REFERENCES THINGS TO REMEMBER

- ➢ Justify in 670 field unless allowed by rules (xref from second surname or prefixes, etc.)
- ➢ Formulate xref as if a heading
- ➢ Additions should usually match the heading [LCRI 26.1]

98

PERSONAL NAME REFERENCES THINGS TO REMEMBER

➢ Make all references that would affect "primary elements" [LCRI 22.2]

➢ Use $w to show special relationships (earlier AACR2 or pre-AACR2 headings; pseudonyms)

➢ Search all xrefs to assure they do not conflict with ESTABLISHED HEADINGS

99

PERSONAL NAME REFERENCES THINGS TO REMEMBER

- ➢ Remember references may conflict with each other
- ➢ Resolve conflicts between headings and references by following list on LCRI 22.17-22.20 [apply LCRI 26.2C if cannot resolve]

100

Personal Name Exercises

101

These are in the NACO Training Manual, NACO Day 2 p. 13-19. The answers are in a PDF file.

Canadian Headings

see also *DCM Z1 Appendix for Canadian Headings*

102

National Library of Canada and National Archives of Canada
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada et Archives nationales du Canada
Canada

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Submit   Clear

Optional limiters for searching:

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= ▾ [   ]

Material Type:
Any ▾

Language:
Any ▾

Created: 2002-07-08
Updated: 2003-11-19

Top of page   Important Notices

Authority - MARC Record

Account | New Search | Français | Comments | View List | Help | Exit

[Full] [Bibliographic Records] [Save]

Authority: 20737

```
000    00455cz  2200157n  4500
001    0104G2568
003    CaOONL
005    19890713      .0
008    770413nxbacnnnaabn          a aaa
016    °a0104G2568
040    °aCaOONL °beng °cCaOONL °dCaOONL
042    °anlc
100 1  °aGrabb, Edward G
400 1  °wnane°aGrabb, Edward George
670    °aHis  Ph.D.  thesis.
670    °aCIP info. (Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada)  Full name.
        Date (1947)  Canadian.
```
                                                                    105

Canadian Headings

- **Personal Names** (Canadian Imprints)
  - Establish from:
    - Can. CIP data
    - Headings on AACR2 LAC bibliographic records from utility databases

106

In 2003, the National Library of Canada (NLC) and the National Archives of Canada merged to form Library and Archives Canada (LAC).

Canadian Personal Name Headings

- **CaOONL** is the MARC code for **Library and Archives Canada**

- **NLC** is the OCLC code for **Library and Archives Canada**

107

The OCLC symbol for Library and Archives Canada remains NLC. It's MARC organization code is CaOONL.

Canadian Personal Name Headings

If found cite in 670 as:

■ 670   Title of work, date: $b t.p. (usage) Can. CIP (data found)

■ 670   LAC bib. record $b (hdg.: _____ ; usage: _____)

■ 670   OCLC, Feb. 15, 1996 $b (hdg. on NLC bib:_____ ; usage:_____)

108

Canadian Personal Name Headings

If NOT found in Can. CIP or on an LAC bibliographic record:

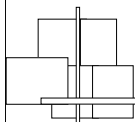■ If possible search the LAC authority file AMICUS on the Web

http://amicus.nlc-bnc.ca/aaweb/aalogine.htm

109

Canadian Personal Name Headings

If **_not_** found:

■ Cite the LAC source searched in a 675 field, and

■ Establish heading based on form(s) found in the item and info found elsewhere

110

Questions ?

111